

英語の読み方

Lesson 7 Diving into History 1

本文

Indiana Jones, the movie character, is an archaeologist and adventurer who travels the world looking for lost treasure. Franck Goddio, a real archaeologist, set out to discover the lost palace of Cleopatra. Is he a real-life Indiana Jones?

¶ 1 No other queen of the ancient world has captured the world's imagination the way she has. We do not know for certain what she looked like. Yet her story has been told and retold for many years. She is the most mysterious queen in history, and we are still interested in this woman.

¶ 2 Her name is Cleopatra, the last queen of Egypt. She became the queen of Egypt in the year 51 B.C. when she was only 17 years old. She quickly became one of the most powerful rulers that Egypt had ever known. She knew two of ancient Rome's most powerful leaders, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. However, only 20 years later, Cleopatra took her own life and lost her country to Rome.

付帯状況分詞構文、関係代名詞の what、比較表現

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その他 (of、to ~、-ing、that、as)

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組 () 番号 () 名前 ()

(a) Indiana Jones, the movie character, is an archaeologist and adventurer who travels the world, looking for lost treasure.

Indiana Jones the movie character	is	an	archaeologist and adventurer
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who travels the world, looking for lost treasure

全訳例 映画の登場人物であるインディアナ・ジョーンズは失われた財宝を探しながら、世界を旅する考古学者であり、探検家だ。

◎コンマ-ing は「①～しながら」か「②～して、そして・・・」のどちらかで訳出する。コンマが省略されることがあるので注意が必要。また、「コンマ+分詞」とか「コンマ+形容詞」が突然出てきたら being が省略されていると考えると意味が通る。こういうのを「付帯状況分詞構文」という。

(b) Franck Goddio, a real archaeologist, set out to discover the lost palace of Cleopatra.

Franck Goddio a real archaeologist	set out	to discover the lost palace of Cleopatra
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全訳例 実在する考古学者であるフランク・ゴディオは、クレオパトラの失われた宮殿を探すために旅に出た。

= 探すための仕事に取りかかった。

◎ set out は句自動詞で「旅に出る」、「仕事に出かける・取りかかる」。set は「ある状態にする・な」が基本だから、set out で「out の状態にする・なる」。旅に出るのも家から out の状態になるよね。他にも、よく見えるように取り出して並べる = 「展示する、陳列する」、意見や考えを口から外に出す = 「発表する、ハッキリ述べる、明確に書く」、食べ物をキッチンからテーブルに出す = 「出す、配膳する」などの意味も当然ある。

◎ to discover ~ は不定詞で、「何するために? の to」で副詞。

◎ the lost palace of Cleopatra は the Cleopatra's palace に書き換えられるので「所有格の of」。

(c) Is he a real-life Indiana Jones?

He	is	a real-life Indiana Jones
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全訳例 彼は現実世界のインディアナ・ジョーンズのような人なのだろうか。

◎ real-life はハイフン(-)で結ばれた合成形容詞。フランクは「実在する」Indiana Jones。一方、映画に出てくるのは「物語の中に出てくる架空の」Indiana Jones というわけだ。

◎ 人の名前に a, an がつくと、「～のような人」の意味に成る。He is an Edison. = かれはエジソンのような人だ。

¶ 1

(1) No other queen of the ancient world has captured the world's imagination the way she has.

No other queen of the ancient world	has captured	the world's imagination	(in) the way
-------------------------------------	--------------	-------------------------	--------------

[that] she has [captured the world's imagination]

全訳例 古代の世界の他のどの女王も、彼女がやった[世界の想像力をかき立てた]ようには、世界の想像力を

今までかき立ててはこなかった。

◎ capture an imagination で「想像力を引きつける」とか「想像力をかき立てる」。

◎ No other A do it で「他のどんなAもそれをしない」。でも、普通は比較級を使ってこんな風になる。

・ No other river is longer than the Shinano.

・ No other dog is bigger than this.

(2) We do not know for certain what she looked like.

We	(do not) know	what she looked like
----	---------------	----------------------

for certain

全訳例 僕らは彼女の容貌（彼女がどんな風に見えるのか）をはっきりとは知らない。

◎ for certain で「確実に」とか「確かに」。

◎ what A look like で「Aがどのような物であるかということ」の意味。他にも what を使った表現がいくつかある。

・ what he has = 彼が持っているもの = 彼の財産

・ what he is now = 彼が今そうであること = 今の彼

・ what he was ten years ago = 10年前の彼がそうだったこと = 10年前の彼

(3) Yet her story has been told and retold for many years.

Yet

her story	has been	told and retold	for many years
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全訳例 でも、彼女の伝説は長い間繰り返し語られてきた。

◎ be told and retold で「語り継がれる」とか「繰り返し語られる」

(4) She is the most mysterious queen in history, and we are still interested in this woman.

She	is	the most mysterious queen	in history
and			
we	are	still interested	in this woman

全訳例 彼女は歴史上最も神秘的な女王で、今でも僕らはこの女性に興味を抱いている。

◎ be interested in を句動詞と考えても良い。

¶ 2

(5) Her name is Cleopatra, the last queen of Egypt.

Her name	is	Cleopatra
		=the last queen of Egypt

全訳例 彼女の名前はクレオパトラ、エジプトの最後の女王だ。

(6) She became the queen of Egypt in the year 51 B.C. when she was only 17 years old.

She	became	the queen of Egypt	in the year 51 B.C
			when she was only 17 years old

全訳例 彼女はBC51年、ほんの17歳の時にエジプトの女王になった。

(7) She quickly became one of the most powerful rulers that Egypt had ever known.

She	quickly became	one of the most powerful rulers

that Egypt had ever known

全訳例 彼女はそれまでにエジプトで知られた最も強力な支配者の一人になった。

* that の用法は？

◎ 「エジプトがそれまでに知っていた最も強力な支配者」ではちょっと変だ。能動態がダメなら受け身にする。

(8) She knew two of ancient Rome's most powerful leaders, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.

She	knew	two of ancient Rome's powerful leaders
		=Julius Caesar and Mark Antony

全訳例 彼女は二人の古代ローマの強力な指導者であるジュリアス・シーザーとマーク・アントニオと知り合いだった。

◎ コンマ(,)は同格だから、「AすなわちB」とか「BというA」で訳出してやる。

◎ Julius Caesar は「ジュリアス・シーザー」、Mark Antony は「マーク・アントニオ」。

(9) However, only 20 years later, Cleopatra took her own life and lost her country to Rome.

However only 20 years later			
Cleopatra	took and lost	her own life	to Rome
		her country	

全訳例 しかし、クレオパトラは自らの命を絶ち、自分の国をローマに盗られてしまった。

◎ take one's own life で「自殺する」、あるいは「自ら命を絶つ」。

◎ lose A to B で「BにAを盗まれる」。

本文

¶ 1 There are still many things we do not know about Cleopatra. We know that she lived in a beautiful palace in Alexandria, one of the greatest cities in ancient Egypt. It was an important city located between Europe and Asia. In the fourth century A.D., however, the city was destroyed and sank under the sea after a series of earthquakes. Everything seemed to be lost. The lighthouse that was one of the Seven Wonders of the World, the library with half a million books, and Cleopatra's palace all sank under the sea, together with information about Cleopatra.

¶ 2 In the last 1980s, Franck Goddio, a French archaeologist, and his team set out to find the lost palace of Cleopatra. First they started working to map the old city. They studied the seabed, using historical records and all kinds of scientific tools. After three years of research, they were finally ready to begin diving.

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その他 (of、to ~、-ing、that、as)

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¶ 1

(10) There are still many things we do not know about Cleopatra.

There	are still	many things
B	=	A

[that] we do not know / about Cleopatra

全訳例 今でもまだ、クレオパトラについて僕らが知らないことがたくさんあります。

◎ that は関係代名詞で E T。

(11) We know that she lived in a beautiful palace in Alexandria, one of the greatest cities in ancient Egypt.

We	know	that	she	lived
主	知ってる		何を	

in a beautiful palace in Alexandria = <one> of <the greatest cities> in ancient Egypt

全訳例 古代エジプトにある大都市の1つであるアレキサンドリアの美しい宮殿に彼女が住んでいたことを、僕らは知っている。

◎ one of the greatest cities の訳仕方に注意。
◎ この that はことシリーズで名詞。

(12) It was an important city located between Europe and Asia.

It	was	an important city
A	=	B

located between Europe and Asia

全訳例 アレキサンドリアはヨーロッパとアジアの中間地点に位置する重要な街だった。

* located は locate の過去？それとも過去分詞？
◎ between A and B は必修。

(13) In the fourth century A.D., however, the city was destroyed and sank under the sea after a series of earthquakes.

the city	was destroyed	and	sank
	主		

under the sea after a series of earthquakes

全訳例 しかし、紀元4世紀に、その街は破壊され、群発地震の後に海の底に沈んでしまった。

* a series of A の A of B の用法は「単位・数量の of」。だから「一連の地震」のように「AのB」の訳語がつく。

(14) Everything seemed to be lost.

Everythings	(seemed to) be	lost
A	=	B

全訳例 あらゆるものがなくなってしまったと思われた。

* seem の3つの用法とその書き換えは必修。It seemed that everything was lost.に書き換えられるか？！
◎ 人 is lost なら「人が迷子になる」とか「人が道に迷う」または「人が途方にくれる」。
◎ 物 is lost なら「物がなくなってしまう」とか「物が失われる」

(15) The lighthouse that was one of the Seven Wonders of the World, the library with half a million books, and Cleopatra's palace all sank under the sea, together with information about Cleopatra.

The lighthouse the library and Cleopatra's palace	} all	sank
主		

under the sea together with information

about Cleopatra

that was one of the Seven Wonders of the World with half a million books

全訳例 世界7不思議の1つの灯台、50万冊の蔵書があった図書館、そしてクレオパトラの宮殿は全部、クレオパトラについての情報とともに、海の底に沈んでしまった。

◎ E T の後置修飾が3つ。関係代名詞の that、部分の of も押さえておくこと。

¶ 2

(16) In the last 1980s, Franck Goddio, a French archaeologist, and his team set out to find the lost palace of Cleopatra.

In the last 1980s Franck Goddio=a French archaeologist and his team	set out
主	旅立った

to find the lost palace of Cleopatra

全訳例 フランスの考古学者のフランク・ゴディオと彼の仲間は、失われたクレオパトラの宮殿を探すために、冒険の旅に出た（仕事に着手した）。

(17)First they started working to map the old city.

First		
they	started	working
主	始めた	↑何を

to map the old city

全訳例 先ず、彼らはその古い町の地図を作る仕事に着手した。

* to の用法は形容詞用法で「その古い地図を作るための仕事」。
◎ map は名詞なら「地図」だけど、ここでは不定詞の直後だから動詞。動詞 map は「地図を描く・作る」

(18)They studied the seabed, using historical records and all kinds of scientific tools.

They	studied	the seabed	, using { historical records and all kinds of scientific tools
主	調査した	何を	

全訳例 彼らは歴史的な文献やあらゆる種類の科学的な道具を使いながら、海底を調査した。

◎, -ing は付帯状況分詞構文。-ing の用法 3 つの中の 1 つだね。訳も出来るようにしておくこと。

(19)After three years of research, they were finally ready to begin diving.

After three years of research		
they	(were finally redy to) begin	diving
主	始める	何を

全訳例 3 年間の調査の後、彼らはやっと潜水を始める準備がととのった。

◎ be ~ to は助動詞。助動詞は動詞に味をつける。ここの be ready to も「～する準備が整う」とか「いつで～できる」の意味の助動詞。

英語の読み方

Lesson 7 Diving into History 3

本文

¶ 1 They found it very difficult to dive in the muddy water of the bay. "In the sea of Alexandria," said one diver, "what you need is ears rather than eyes. You could see only 50 centimeters in front of you. The ruins were covered with sand, and mud kept flowing from the Nile. Just diving and swimming raised the mud on the seabed and made things worse." The divers stuck a metal rod into the seabed and tried to hear the difference between the echoing sounds. If the sound was different, something must be under there.

¶ 2 Muddy water was not the only problem. To understand the reality of the old city, looking at today's seabed was not enough. It seemed that earthquakes and mud flows had caused many changes in the seabed.

¶ 3 In 1996, after many difficulties, Goddio and his team finally found a palace of Cleopatra. At the same time they completed the map of the ancient city of Alexandria. They discovered that the city was much more advanced than old records had shown.

seemの用法、モノ主語構文

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これはやってないクラスもあるので、ここからは出題しません。

組 () 番号 () 名前 ()

英語の読み方

2014年度センター試験・問3B

本文

Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions. The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms. The way parents handle their children's questions is important. Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions. This encourages children to use their imagination and become more creative. On the other hand, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things. As a result, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

設問

次の問のパラグラフ（段落）には、まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が1つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions. ① The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms. ② The way parents handle their children's questions is important. ③ Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions. ④ This encourages children to use their imagination and become more creative. On the other hand, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things. As a result, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

物主語構文、対立の論理、結論の提示

Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions. The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms. The way parents handle their children's questions is important. Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions. **This encourages children to use** their imagination and become more creative. **On the other hand**, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things. **As a result**, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

(1) Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions.

Children	(begin to) ask	many questions
↑ 主	尋ねる・する	何を

between the age of three and five
 relationship between you and me = 君と僕との関係
 a secret between you and me = 君と僕との秘密

全訳例 3歳から5歳までの子供達はたくさんの質問をする。

(2) The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms.

<The average weight>of<children>	is	more than 12 kilograms
A	=	B

around these ages
 * people around 40 = アラフォーの人たち
 * houses around the school = 学校の周りにある家

全訳例 このくらいの年齢の子供の平均体重は12キロ以上はある。

(3) The way parents handle their children's questions is important.

The way	is	important
↑ A	=	B

[how] parents handle their children's questions
 * the way と how とは同居しない。

全訳例 両親が子供達の質問に対処する方法が重要だ。

◎ handle は多義語。「①手で機械や乗り物を操縦する」、「②仕事を担当する・運営する」、「③問題に対処する、処理する」、「④人を管理する」、「⑤商品を取引する」など。ここではどれ？

(4) Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions.

Some parents	(may) be proud of	their children's development
	and	
	happily answer	their questions
主	どうした	何を

全訳例 一部の両親は自分の子供の成長に満足し、よろこんで彼らの質問に答えるかも知れない。

◎ be proud of は群動詞（句動詞）。「誇りに思う」とか「自慢する」だけでなく「満足する」の訳語を覚えておくと良い。
 * I have got a happy answer from her.
 * She happily answered the question.

(5) This encourages children to use their imagination and become more creative.

This	encourages	children	to use their imagination
			and
			become more creative
主	させる	何に	どの様なことを

全訳例 このことによって、子供達は自分の想像力を働かせたり、独創性が豊かになったりする。

◎物 encourage 人 to ~で「物が人に~させる」、「物は人が~するのを促す、促進させる」の意味で、そのまま日本語にするととっても変な訳になる。だから、人を主語にして訳し直す。物主語は「~のおかげで」とか「~によって」の理由にしてやる。
 * 「人に~させる」には2通りあって、「make 人+原形」型と「tell 人 to ~」型。
 △僕は君をそこに行かせた。
 I made you go there.
 = I told you to go there.
 「tell 人 to ~」には他に「人を励ましたり、説得したりして~させる」というのがある。
 △僕は君を励まして（説得して）そこに行かせた。
 I encouraged you to go there.
 = I persuaded you to go there.
 △僕は君を説得してそこに行かせなかった。
 I discourage you from going there.
 I dissuaded you from going there.

(6) On the other hand, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things.

On the other hand

if	parents	are not	patient enough	to answer questions
	A	≠	B	

children	(might) feel	that	they	shouldn't be curious	about things
主	感じる			何を	

全訳例 逆に、もし両親が質問に答えるのに辛抱強くなかったら、子供達は物事に関して知りたがってはいけな
 感じる様になるかもしれない。

◎ on the other thing は、今まで話していた流れを完全に逆転させる「対立の論理」を組み立てる時に使う。

* enough の使い方は？

* to の用法は？

* that の用法は？

◎ curious は人に使うと「好奇心が強い」とか「知りたがり屋の」、物に使うと「興味深い」とか「好奇心をそそる」となる。

(7) As a result, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

As a result

they	(may)(begin to) feel	nervous
A	=	B

全訳例 結局、子供達は落ち着かなくなるかもしれない。

◎ feel nervous で「心配する」、「落ち着かない」「緊張する」くらいの意味。

組 () 番号 () 名前 ()

英語の読み方

2014年度センター試験・問3B

本文

Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions. The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms. The way parents handle their children's questions is important. Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions. This encourages children to use their imagination and become more creative. On the other hand, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things. As a result, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

設問

次の問のパラグラフ（段落）には、まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が1つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions. ① The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms. ② The way parents handle their children's questions is important. ③ Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions. ④ This encourages children to use their imagination and become more creative. On the other hand, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things. As a result, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

物主語構文、対立の論理、結論の提示

Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions. The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms. The way parents handle their children's questions is important. Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions. **This encourages children to use** their imagination and become more creative. **On the other hand**, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things. **As a result**, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

(1) Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions.

Children	ask	many questions
↑ 主	尋ねる・する	何を

/ between the age of three and five

全訳例

(2) The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms.

<The average weight>of<children>	is	more than 12 kilograms
A	=	B

around these ages

全訳例

(3) The way parents handle their children's questions is important.

The way	is	important
↑ A	=	B

/ [how] parents handle their children's questions

全訳例

◎ handle は多義語。「①手で機械や乗り物を操縦する」、「②仕事を担当する・運営する」、「③問題に対処する、処理する」、「④人を管理する」、「⑤商品を取引する」など。ここではどれ？

(4) Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions.

Some parents	(may) be proud of	their children's development
	and	happily answer
主	どうした	何を

全訳例

◎ be proud of は群動詞（句動詞）。「誇りに思う」とか「自慢する」だけでなく「満足する」の訳語を覚えておくといい。

(5) This encourages children to use their imagination and become more creative.

This	encourages	children	to use their imagination
			and
主	させる	何に	どの様なことを

全訳例

◎物 encourage 人 to ~で「物が人に~させる」、「物は人が~するのを促す、促進させる」の意味で、そのまま日本語にするととっても変な訳になる。だから、人を主語にして訳し直す。物主語は「~のおかげで」とか「~によって」の理由にしてやる。

(6) On the other hand, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things.

On the other hand

if	parents	are not	patient enough	to answer questions
	A	≠	B	

children	(might) feel	that	they shouldn't be curious	about things
主	感じる		何を	

全訳例

◎ on the other thing は、今まで話していた流れを完全に逆転させる「対立の論理」を組み立てる時に使う。

- * enough の使い方は？
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(7) As a result, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

As a result

they	(may)(begin to) feel	nervous
A	=	B

全訳例

◎ feel nervous で「心配する」、「落ち着かない」「緊張する」くらいの意味。